STRONGLY AGAINST LAMAR.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT IN THIS CITY. A WIDESPREAD FEELING THAT REPUBLICAN SENA-

TORS SHOULD NOT SUPPORT HIM. Will the Republican Senators confirm the appointment of Mr. Lamar? Will the man who denounced Lincoln and defended " Jeff" Davis, who championed the schemes of repudiators in Missistippi, lowered the Federal flags when Jacob Thompson died, and refused to acknowledge the validity of three amendments to the Constitution, be supported for the position of Justice of the United States Supreme Court by the representatives of the Republican party in the Senate?

It is certain that all the Senators on the Republican side will not vote for him, but there is reason to think that some will and that this number is large enough to secure his confirmation. Two or three Republican Senators, it is said, have already intimated that they will support Mr. Lamar. Some others who have not expressed themselves on the matter are also believed to be favorably disposed toward him, so that his elevation to the bench is looked upon as almost certain by his friends, or at least by many of them, who seem to think that the matter will be disposed of by the Senate quickly and satisfactorily to the former Secretary of the Interior after the holiday recess. Possibly it will, but there are excellent reasons for thinking that those Republican Senators who vote to confirm Mr. Lamar will do so against the wishes of the great majority of the party they represent, that is, if the Republicans of the country are like those of New-York, and there is every reason to believe they are. There is no doubt about the position of the party here on the question. It is squarely against the promotion of Mr. Lamar. PEELING THE PUBLIC PULSE.

A TRIBUNE reporter spent a day among the Republicans in this city. He met and talked with all classes, rich, poor, young, old, professional politicians, public officials, private citizens, lawyers, merchants, old soldiers, laborers and mechanics, and they were almost unanimous against Mr. Many Republicans who were seen de-Lamar. clared in the most emphatic manner that if the Senators of the party voted for Mr. Lamar they would do so on their own responsibility and not as representing the sentiments of their constituents. Nearly all who discussed the matter appeared to have given it full consideration. Hence what they said may be considered their sincere convictions on the subject.

CLARLES N. TAINTOR GIVES HIS VIEWS. Emigra ion Commissioner Charles N. Tainter declared that he was unalterably opposed to the construction of Lamar. Centinuing, he said:

construction of Lamar. Continuing, he said:

as I understand it, Mr. Lamar was one of those deathied with republiation schemes in Mississippi, that is no was against the Saide paying lie honesticus. I have no respect formen of that class. A main a corporation of a Saide that will not meet its job obligation—well I don't want to have anything to do with them it I can avoid it. If he had never done anything worse than this I should consiste him the apparent for the high position for which the Fresident has appointed him. I recall his remarks about Limon, and taking the most lendent view of what he then said accur our Marter President, does it not indicate a lack in Mr. Lamar of those dispassionate judylate a lack in Mr. Lamar of those dispassionate judylate and this that the menticus of the United States Supreme Court bench should, of all men, possess? I certainly think our Senators should not support him, and in this I am sure Senators the views of the great majority, if not all of the leading men of our party here with whom I have come in contact.

Colonel Fred Grant discussed the matter ealuly, but made it ericetly clear that he was strongly against the Cabinet officer's elevation to the bench. He said :

I remember what Mr. Lamar said about Lincoln, and I remember what Mr. Lamar said about Lincoln, and I also remember what he said about my father. The exact words he used have gone out of my mind, but it happened while my father was President and just after Lamar's election to the Senate from his own State. In the course of a speech he made on that occasion, he told his consituents that he was going to Washington to do what he could to oppose or thwarf the President. But I don't care to go into this. Every one knows about it. I supply hold that Mr. Lamar's is not a fit nomination and hope the Republican Senatus will not support it. I can't see how they can we'll do so, consistently.

ones directly feder to the constantive members of the New-York Republican Club, spoke strongly against the confirmation as follows:

I am an old soldier and of course am against the appointment or indessement of Lamar. I don't see how any good Republican feel otherwise in this first-ter. The remate should not combine him nodes any circumstances. Certainly no Republican thould sup-tort him. Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson gave his opin-

Fonce Justice Jacob M. Patterson gave his opinion on the subject in these few words:

If I were in the United States Senate I should certainly not vote to put Mr. Lamar on the tupicme tourt beach. But not being a Sen tor, I suppose I ought to be modest about profering advice on the matter to that great body.

LAWYERS DISAPPROVE SUCH A JUDGE. A number of the most prominent Republican tawyers of the city were visited, but while each of them declared in the most emphatic way that the a; pointment was impr per, they hesitated to put themselves on record about it. The reason for this is obvious, and was given by one of them, a gentleman who has held one of the highest offices in the gift of the State, in the following words:

rills of the State, in the towning subjects in lust os out and out a Republican as unybody, a lawyer entrie ted with the interests of my s. I hestiate to express us views to you, much would like to do so. Of course I think Mr. Lemar a ut can didate for the place, that he should not clients. I hest are to express us views to you, much as I would like to do so. Of course I think Mr. Lumar is not a it candidate for the pace, that he should not get it and all that, but to say so and thus incur the fish of prejudicing a client's case would be improfessional on my part. It is possible that Mr. Lamar may obtain the place and that I might be called upon to plead a case before him. Naturally I should not care to have myse f on record as against his fitness to preside. Now that is my position, and I think the rest of the lawyers who practice in the United States Courts. This is the only reason why I retrain from expressing my convictions now. If I were in the Senate, the same considerations should not influence me. As Senate or of the United States my paramount duty would be to guard the interests of the country that came under my jurisdiction. No obligations of professional, private or see al. should have weight with me. so I fulfile that the present then would be the country, and not as at present, private individuals and corporations.

Several other leaders of the party who hold

present, private individuals and corporations.

Several other leaders of the party who hold total relations with Secretary Lamar asked to be second from speaking publicly against his appointment for this reason. They all, however, deplored his appointment and deplored his appointment and declared that he must not be confirmed. Mr. Lamar, it will be remembered, visited New-York a short time ago, to speak at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce. While here he met a great many Republicans who feel somewhat refluctant about denouncing him. Civil Justice Frederick G. Gedney expressed the views of many when he said:

I am entirely in favor of burying all war memories. Let them go. I view Mr. Lamar's appointment from the standpoint of personal fitness for the place. If there is any position in the country which rails for the Cry highest judicial ability it is the bench of the United Stafes Supreme Court, and I certainly think that there are far abler lawyers in the South than lecretary Lamar.

TOUNG REPUBLICANS MORE OUTSPOKEN. From certain statements that have appeared in Mugwump papers one might infer that the young men of the Republican party were lukewarm on the subject, if indeed they were not really favorable to Lamar. Such, however, is not the case. If anything the young men are strenuously opposed to him and far more outspoken in their views than their seniors. Here for example is the way Colonel James A. Dennison, the candidate for At-

nel James A. Dennison, the candidate for Attorney-General on the Republican State ticket this year, expressed himself:

Mr. Lamar should never be allowed to occupy a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Lourt. I do not say this because he is a Democrat and a Southerner. That has nothing to do with the matter. My opinion is based wholly on his qualifications for the high position and his past actions. As to the first: Mr. Lamar is not considered a lawyer of highest ability or attainment. There are many far better men in the South than he, as is generally known. Moreover, he has not been actively engaged in the work of his profession for years. The law is a hard mistress. No one can neglect her and not pay the penalty. In view of these facts, and they cannot be socied, I think one is justified, on these grounds alone, in objecting to the appointment, since all will agree that enly the representatives of the highest ability, legal attainment and judicial qualifications should her. Lamar has shown himself deficient in all these.

I have noticed the report that Mr. Evarts intends to support him. I trust that is not true. He certainly must be aware that Republicans of this and other States do not approve such a course and certainly the two excuses he offers for adopting such a course are, to say the least, unworthy of him. The first, that he wants to allow the President to make a mistake is too triffing altogether. The position to which Mr. Lemar aspires is too important to be considered in that light—too important entirely. The second excuse-that of Senatorial courtesy, is no better. No courtesy on earth requires that the interests of the country should be sacrificed for the sake of any individual.

Now I am aware that there is a certain sentiment

Now I am aware that there is a certain sentiment against plain talk like this, but for all that it is the best in the end. How are our zenators to know the views held by Republicans unless they do express themselved. I think your paper is doing a good work in letting our people in Washington know tust where we stand on the matter, for I assure you Republicans, so far as I have seen, are solld against Lamar. OPINIO 8 OF A PALICE COMMISSIONER.

Police Commissioner French said yesterday:

Police Commissioner French said yesterday:

I think the action of President Cleveland in nominating Lamar as a Justice of the Sureme Court was an outrage. It would be discraveful for the Republicans in the Senate to approve the President's action. Just consider that Lamar is still a raild Confederate at heart and that he recently had the andactiv to rise in the Senate and declare that he would not recruit any man to call Jefferson Davis a traitor. Can Republican Senators consistently appoint such a man to make laws for us! Everybody knows that decisions of the Strucme Court are the highest laws of the land. I think the time has come for Peoublicans to be more acgressive. I have talked with many Republicans on the subject and refer one of them whose opinion is worth anything has said the same. Senator Evarts may have a declaring vote in the Senate Committee in Lamar's case and if he falls in his duty he will have to face the displeasure of the leaders of his party in New-York State.

CLEAN SINEED IN NEW ENGLAND.

CLEAN SWEEP IN NEW-ENGLAND. REDUCTIONS IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE. SECRETARY PAIRCHILD ORDERS A WHOLESALE

CHOPPING OFF OF HEADS IN BOSTON-THE EFFECT ON BUSINESS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Dec. 24.-A dispatch from Washington to The Advertiser" says that Collector Saltonstall at last has a chance to make the clean sweep for which the Smelling Committee has clamored to long. Secretary Fairchild has sent him an official order for cutting off twenty-three heads and reducing the salaries of nearly as many more employes. The changes are all to go into effect on February 1. They are made in acthe reduction will be nearly \$40,000 a year. The complete size of from 9 a m. to 4 p. m. Instead of from 9 to 3. The principal reductions and discontinuances include two clocks at \$400, four at \$1,000 five at \$1,000 cordance with the Collector's recommendations and those in the reports of Special Agents Tingee and

are fully marked out. At helfast five officers are dis-continued. The two established are a deputy collectorship at 82 50 a day and an inspectorship at 82. In Castine the office will have three instead of five in-Castine the office will have three instead of five finances is not a fit nomination and hope the Republican Sendars will not support it. I can't see how at 82 25 and two at 82 a day. At 111s since they can well do so, consistently.

During the Chickering Hall Republican Convention last week it was rumored that James P. Fosters at number of the seed of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the Rational League ter, the newly elected head of the Rational League ter, the newly elected head of the Rational League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the newly elected head of the National League ter, the new first and the newly at 82 a day and twe at \$25.00. A 83 a day and twe at \$25.00. A 8 All inspectors hereafter are to have \$3 instead of \$3.50, and in winter the limit for temperary service is seven men at £2.50 a day instead of ten at £3 as

In Massachusetts in the Barnstable office there are these reductions: The deputy to \$2.20 a day and the clerk to \$720 a year, and two inspectors at \$1.15 a day. At Edgartown two deputies are to be cut off and at Gloucester two inspectors; at Narbiehead the deputies' salaries are reduced from \$3 a day to \$2 a day. At Nantucket one deputy at 23 is knocked off.

At Nanucast one cappy
At Nanucast one cappy
At Newburyport there will hereafter be only two deputies, one at 2000 and one at 2000.

In Rhode Island the two inspectors at Bristol and Warren have been cut off; at Newport one deputy and one inspector at \$1,000 and \$1.65 a day are left out. The revision of the Providence office is not arranged yet.

Commenting on the changes ordered in the Eoston Custom House Mr. W. E. shedd, at Jordan, Marsh & Custom House Mr. W. E. Friedd, at Jordan, Marsa & Co.'s, said; "I am astonished. This is a piece of unwindom which will cramp the business interests of the city. In some departments of the Custom House the places of clerks can be filled without much difficulty. but there are other departments which require the services of experts and men of long experience. Such but there are other departments which is june the services of experts and men of long experience. Such are the liquidating clerks at the Custom House and the appraisasts in the examiner's department. These are hard working men in the busy tenson and they always have to work over hours. I understand that there examiners are going in the appraisant that there examiners comes in the drygoods homes want their guests at the earliest moment possible. This is the time when every man is needed. The present force he not been large enough there. Things have been going on smoothly here, but this move will injure business interests.

G. H. Flint at R. H. White & Co's said that the proposed reduction of the customs force would concern the drygoods trade of the ity most directly, in the appraiser's office and if it affects the drygoods trade in this department it will affect it very injuriously. There are none too many men in the appraiser's other how. In the busy season the addition of a working hour would not compensate for the loss of men. "When we want our goods," said the, "we want them quickly, and it needs the best and most experienced men to examine and handle them. Any delay such as would be caused by a reduction of force would be a very hurtled thing in our trade, both to ourselves and our customers."

J. Eaton, of Exterbrook & Eaton, cigar importers, said: "I think this will be a very unple ant thing

hurffal thing in our trade, both to ourselves and our customers."

J. J. Eaton, of Esterbrook & Eaton, cigar importers, said: "I think this will be a very unple and thing for the cigar importers. W. H. H. Rideont, the present clerk and cigar inspector, is a thoroughly competent man. He understands all the duties of the position and his relations with the members of the cigar trade of the city have always been of the pleasantest. If the reduction of the cigar inspector's salary from \$1.800 to \$1.200 should result in the resignation of Mr. Rideout, it would be an injury to the cigar trade of the city unless an equally competent man could be found to fill the place."

IGNORANT THAT SHE WAS A DIVORCED WIFE. A case of gross fraud and inhumanity, apparently, came to the surface in Judge Van Wyck's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. On December 17, an Italian liquor dealer, Francisco Cucurollo, of No. 10 Union-st., procured an absolute divorce from his wife, no ence being put in. Yesterday the woman's at torneys moved to open the judgment and set aside the default. In her affidavit she says that she was served with the papers in the case on November 22. She cannot speak or understand English and can neither read nor write Italian. When her husband came home that evening, she says, she showed him the papers. He told her that they amounted to nothing and that she need pay no attention to them.

She continued to live with him as his wife until December 19, when the decree of the court dissolving the marriage was served upon her, and her husband drove her into the street, first taking from her \$80 in money, which she had carned by washing and ironing, leaving her entirely destitute. Mrs. Cucurolle deposes that she was wholly ignorant of the proceedings against her and that she is innocent of the charge upon which the divorce was granted. Judge Van Wyck opened the judgment and set the case down for trial on January 3. A motion for allmony and counsel fees will be made next week.

FUNERAL OF DENNIS CORRETT.

The funeral of Deanis Corbett will be beld te-morrow at his home, No. 439 West Forty-nisth-at, and the body will be buried in Calvary Cometery. His disease was similar to that which attacked General Grant and which is almost certain to end the life of the Crown Prince of Germany. The Eighth Regiment, National Guard, the Sarsfield Club and the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be represented at the funeral. Mr. Cerbett was a believer in the physical force decirine of freeing Ireland, and when the Johu J. Bresiin was about to set out for cauviet settlements of Australia te rescue the Fenian prisoners, Cerbett volunteered to be one of the party. THE SHIPPING QUESTION.

MR. FAIRCHILD'S PREMISES MISLEADING. EX-COMMISSIONER PATIEN CRITICISING THE SEC-RETARY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. - Arguments which are short and have a point are semetimes conclusive, but Secretary Fairchild's summary disposal of the whole shipping question in a dozen lines of his report will not be cordially received by persons interested in the question, er, indeed, by the country at large. His inconsiderate recommendation of a repeal of the navigation laws is the first instance in the history of this country of a head of a department openly taking sides with fereign shipbuilders to advocate their peculiar methods of re-storing the mercantile marine of the United States. It may be characterized as impracticable as well as uspa-

Jarvis Patten, ex-Commissioner of Navigation, said to-"Mr. Falcehild's premises are misleading, He says a citizen of the United States may buy a foreign built ship in a foreign port; he may put the United States flag upon it and trade with all the countries of the world except his own, and our Government will protect him with all its power in such trade. New, while this state. ment is true as a collateral fact, it has no bearing on the question at issue, for the reason that no American citigens buy and own fereign built ships in a foreign port, except perhaps by accident, and the prefection granted by the United States in such cases is merely temperary; a protection allowed American citizens while residing abroad, and which they rarely avail themselves of.

"The danger is that were the privilege of buying ships abroad to be granted as proposed by the Secretary, then Great Britain having a feet of iron steamers that are antiquated and unserviceable would endeavor to foist them upon our flag; and in case Americans could be found to invest in such property Uncle Sam might be seen in much the same fix as the man who had purchased the furure broad of a sitting hen and found when the bird hatched that they were all roosters, which was not very omising for the egg business in which he was engaged.

"To maintain our present tennage during the mext ten years will require the expenditure in round numbers of \$200,000,000. But if, as is claimed by the 'free ship' of \$200,000,000. But if, as is claimed by the 'free ship' advocates, our foreign shipping would double in that flute, that would necessitate the outlay of as mines more. So that the sum of \$100,000,000, or \$40,000,000 a cent, would be expended abroad is the next decade. The outlay of sinch as essentious quantity of American money in fereign countries must operate as a drain which it would be difficult to fixed by any compensating Namenal gain. The income from freehts is rarely more than hat the cost of the ship, and in ease of foreign built ships engaged in loreign trade would

it to \$2 a day. The elevator men are all to be reduced to laborers and their pay out from \$800 to \$2 a day. One storage clerk is reduced from \$1,800 to \$1.400, and another from \$1,800 to \$1.400. The elerk who records entries on the import book is cut from \$1,800 to \$1.400. In Peputy Collector Kent's office three clerks at \$840 cach are discontinued, and in the appraiser's office three examiners at \$1.800, \$1,000 and \$1,200 an

secondly, because ther are both protected by our tarm system. Lam decidedly in favor of a high protected to district on the course of instruction at the terpeso station. Callef his gives of instruction at the terpeso station. Callef his gives of the world's history have been tender—impediant to the course of instruction at the terpeso station. Callef his gives of the world's history have been tender—impediant to the course of the laboring and mondate time of the laboring and the world's history have been then of the laboring and mondate time of the laboring and the world's history have less the control of the mondate time of the laboring and mondate time of the laboring and the world's history have the laboring and t

PROPOSED CHANGE IN POSTAL LAWS.

Washington, Dec. 24. -The Postmaster-General has prepared a bill which will be introduced into the Hottan as seen as practicable after the reassembling of Coupermissible writing or printing on the scrappers of second, third and fourth class man matter. The full prelee" may be printed on the wrappers or indosures of second class matter, and that is addition to the original

ESTERTAINMENTS AT THE WRITE HOUSE. ing the coming social season :

a. m until 2 p. m., Cabinet dinner, January 5. Diplomatic reception. January 12; Diplomatic donner, Janmary 19; Congressional and Judicial reception, January 26; Supreme Coart doner February 2; Army and Navy reception, February 9; and a public reception February 14. Mrs. Cleveland will hald difference receptions January 7, January 21, and February 4.

HORATIO KING'S AMBITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (Special). Horatio King's preseace in the city just at this time revives the gossip connecting his name with the Judge Advocate Generalship of the Army. It is understood that Mr. King wants the dees not know how to dispose of General Swaim. Mr. King was a member of the President's staff when se was Governor of New-York It is the impression at the War the corns that will doubtless soon be created by the re-tirement of Major Gardiner, and insmediately appeinted Acting Judge Advocate General, with the understanding that he will get a commission as soon as General Swalm's retirement can be effected. It is positively stated that both vacanetos in the corps, if they occur, will be filled from civil life.

MARYLAND OFFICIALS FEEL SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (Special) .- It is claimed that many Government employes here, who are interested in the matter, quietly wag the head and put the tengue in the check when the resolution recently introduced by Senator Hale to investigate the interference of officials with State elections and local politics is mentioned More particularly is this the case with those who had slore particularly is this the case with those who hall from Maryland. They claim that the Great German-dizer-I public patronage who represents their State in the Senare will see to it that they are not severely hurt by any unwind laquiries, and that, no cover, they are "solid," meet of their with Republicas Senaters and members of Congress, who will not fail to temper the wind even to the aborn Maryland mutton.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION. WARHINGTON, Dec. 24 (Special) .- Mr. Sawyer, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, asserts that the subject of a Postal Telegraph aystem will be taken up very seen after the beliefay recess. He is not prepared to say whether or not such inquiry as may be desmed necessary will be held with open doors. A great deal of information, he says, has been elicited upon the subject, and as for bimself he thinks he has heard all the orguments necessary. The committee of the last Congress reportes back a Pestal Telegraph bill, and as five members of the present committee were on the committee that reported it, the presemption is that they favor the system. The bill introduced at the present session by Mr. Edmunds is substantially the same in all its provisions as that reperfed favorably in the last Congress. It declares that there shall be catabilished, built, operated and carried on a Pos al Telegraph system is the United States. It also provides that a Board, considering of the Secretaries of State and War and the Post-

master-General, shall cause to be lecated and arranged four trunk lines of postal telegraph, connecting the nertheastern, nerthwestern, the western, anothwestern and southern parts of the United States with the city of Washington. It also appropriates the sum of \$2,000,000 for the beginning of the work.

BLACK'S CONTEMPTIBLE WAYS. TRYING TO TAKE CREDIT FOR THE WORK OF AN-OTHER - HIS GENEROSITY TO VERMILLION COUNTY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (Special). - Some of General

Black's indiscreet beomleteers published in a weekly paper here a statement to the effect that upon his return from his recent prolonged electioneering tour upon the Pacific slope he called his chiefs of division to his room and complained that during his absence they had not turned in the usual number of original claims for pensions, and informed them that they mus do better hereafter, and " must make it up." such a publication is apt to convey to an artiess public the idea that the Commissioner runs his office, but every well-informed person knows that Black is singularly innocent of any knowledge of the Pension Office, and the publication referred to is a contemptthie attempt to rob Colonel William E. McLean, capable and decent official, of the credit which he deserves for his manly efforts to "run" things properly as well as to make the soldier voters believe that Black is the sole and only dispenser of pensions. The fact is that many of Black's ways sufficiently account for the smaller number of original cases submitted for the smaller number of original cases some for pension. Clerks are still engaged in work occasioned by his cruel 100 day circular, and the rejections held up during election by his order, from the oddur of which he ran away to tanforma, leaving Colone McLean to bear the brunt of it, is still going on, or

of which he ran away to Carlorian to be a the brunt of it, is still going on, or McLean to bear the brunt of it, is still going on, or McLean to bear the date.

Pessibly, however, Black has heard during his absence of some hitherto undiscovered oensioner in Danville, his Illinois home, or Verrellion County, whom he had not yet personed. The minum has understated the Commissioner's generasity to his own constituents and hastens to make an ends. The Pension of the report for 1846 shows a total number of bensioners for Vermillion County, Illinois, of 601, receiving an amount of \$5.762, while the report for 1887, just out; shows 667 pensioners receiving \$18.785, just out; shows 667 pensioners receiving \$18.785, total the professional soldier and pension grabber

SECURING A HOME FOR MES. HANCOCK. Washington, Dec. 24 (Special), -The committee which has charge of the fund to purchase a beuse for the widow of General Hancock expects that the amount necessary will be subscribed immediately. It is said that \$15,000 has been subscribed in various amounts by the friends

ment.

A Naral Beard consisting of Captain Kirkland, Naval Coestractor Pook, and Assistant varial Constructor Hamseen has been appointed to survey the Atlantic at New York which is said to need remark to the extent of about \$3,000. menths granted Outober 22 to Second Lieuvenant C. Mariast Perkhas, Marine durps, has been recoded and he is a recent to dute at the Marine Harracks, at the Mare Island Navy Yaid, California.

A SHOW FOR THE CHILDREN.

OPENING ROBBINS'S PURMAUENT WINTER CIRCUS-FUN FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.
Frank A. Robbins's Winter Circus, which was opened

fire fer State entertainments at the White House dur- a permanent "snew," in which their particular tastes

of frost and snow are days of comparative letsure for the specialists of the sawdust risg. Mr. Robbins will be able to produce a succession of recognized talest from week to week.

For resterday's performance he prepared a bill full of renowned attractions, and in the rendering of it kept his premises to the letter. A central elevated stage with a ring at either end of it gave three separate points of interest, where performances went on attnacted dogs; cith-swinging by May Vincent; jugging by Mile. Madelline, and fencing by Captain Charles Englebecht; Braggesen, the "human cerk-crew," who, when he put on his overcent kind-side before and twisted his head ever his shoulder, might have been wither coming home or going to school; bareback and nursile riding by Julia Lowande, Mile. Mario, Charles W. Fish, Mile. Sahles. Tony Lowande, Charles Physik, and sawding and charles waten; sinck and tightrope performances by El Nine Eddie and Miles Amelia and Natalic, and ancelation by Clown Purvis and his clever dowkers, cusning trick ponies; "Queen Sarbro" with hier laider of sweries; Miss Hastings, the "cribe of the Rifle"; Andrew Gaffney, "stronger than Bullivan"; Miles do Granville, the "Female Samsen," whose grace of manes we even more remarkable than ber fron jaw; high Kicking and single log jumping by Frederick Cook; "mit-att fights" by William and Lavy Naveues; rolling gloice and jurging by Juliet Morers, tumbling by the Bickford Brechers and a tenurable examination by a herd of elephants, which drilled, marched and countermarched, played on east actage the with marched, played on castanets and hand-organs, the lancers, and waltzed with intelligence it

NOTHING HEARD FROM CHARLES EISSNER. James D. McCleiland, es insel for Charles Eissner, had heard nothing yesterda about his missing client. Elasner is the waiter at the Hoffman House, who was found guilty on Friday of beating his young son Henry. He was indicted on Nevember 30, and when the case came on fer trial Elsaner seemed disturbed at the evidence. The next day he was missing was held in \$500 ball, which a barber Sixth-ave. furnished. The case went en without him and he was found quietly of assault in the

second degree. Mr. McClelland supposes that Eissner borrowed \$50 and "-kipped" on the advice of some feelleb friend. He thinks that Eissner had a good chance for acquittal because the boy, he asserts, was a refractory pupil. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has the boy in its charge. Elssner was fined \$50 in 1881 for excessive cruelty to another son.

FOR SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN.

A SCHEME TO BUILD THEM A HOTEL PROPOSING TO SUPPLY THEM WITH EVERY COM

FORT AT A LOW RATE. At the annual meeting of the managers of the New-York Exchange for Woman's Work, recently held at the home of Mrs. William E. Dodge in Madisonave., Mr. T. M. Wheeler suggested a plan, which she

has been formulating for several months, regarding the building and equipment of a hotel for self-supporting women in New-York. This scheme met with the hearty approval of all the ladies who heard it mentioned and Mrs. Wheeler has conversed with a number of wealthy men, interested in matters pertaining to the public interests of the city, who also think it worthy of consideration. Mrs. Wheeler, with her long experience as a bust-

ness woman, her connection with the Society of Decorative Art, the Woman's Exchange and the Associated Artists, and with her knowledge of our various charities, has had rare opportunities of learning the necessity for a comfortable habitation for the higher class of women who are obliged to earn their own support, many of whom are gentlewomen and who have been accustomed to the refinements and quiet of a home in the country, but are obliged to seek employ ment in the city, and of other women who have be come impovedshed through no fault of their own, and are carning their bread by the accomplishments which made them attractive in better days, and change their luxurious surroundings for a cheap boarding-house in some obscure street, which is distasteful in every respect with its shabby furnishings, its doubtful residents, and wretched fare.

NOT TO BE A CHARITABLE CONCERN. A. T. Stewart some years ago built a hotel for self-supporting women, but the regulations and restrictions were severe, the price of board was high, and it proved a failure. Mrs. Wheeler's plan or scheme is better, and has all the elements of success, if it can be carded out. She desires to form a stock company, with a capital of \$200,000, to build a fire-proof house somewhere between Second and Eighth aves., cast and west, and Twelfth and Thirtieth sts., north and south, near some line of cross-town cars. It shall be so ar ranged as to give each occupant a room with an open fire, and shall possess the possibilities of a home and home attractions, in a business centre.

From trustworthy statistics gathered from persons who keep boarding houses, it is learned that the average expense for each inmate in such a hotel would be \$6 a week if there were one hundred guests. Without this number it would not be a success. Such a hotel ould be managed like a club, with a house committee of the inmates and the stockhelders, and can be made a paying investment to the wealthy men and women of New York who will assist in such a noble work.

WELL-B * D WOMEN WITO SUFFICE IN SILENCE.

A great deal has been said and written of the hardhips of the shop girls in the metropolis, and with reaon, but Mrs. Wheeler declares that there is no class of residents who should be remembered with greater sympathy than the well born well-bred, intelligent women who ask to charity, but would rejoice in having the sunshine and quiet conforts of a home, which they could pay for out of their moderate earnings, with the possibility of saving something beside for old age, or the days when they can no longer tool.

The larger class of women for whom this plea is made are those who have occupations of a literary character, and whose work conflict them within doors much of the time, and who, above all other requirements, need cheerful surroundings. Almost every large city in the United States has followed the idea of the New-York Exchange for Women's Work, begun some ten years since, and it is believed that the same cities would erect horders for soft supporting women if the pulper can be carried out here. Circulars giving all induor particulars of the scheme can be found at No. 320 11fth ave. a who ask no charity, but would rejoice in hav-

EXCHANGING WOMEN'S WORK.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR A NOBLE CHARITY. TO INVESTIGATE CERTAIN "TRUSTS,"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 - Specials, - Congressias a Meson,
of filmols, is get ag to intreduce the following resistant
in the Hence when it meets again after the holidate:

Colored J. H. Baxter, Chief Mesonal Purveyer, has been industries displayed in the windows, would give the im-

the annoyance which a sensitive woman must feel in coming in contact with an over reaching and too of en rude slopkeeper. The decorative trade has assisted in giving employment to many women who can manipulate ribbons and embroideries with success, who cannot tenen or cook, and to whom a clerkship behind a counter in one of the city shops would be a living death. With the opportunity which the president of the exchange has to extend and cularge her usefulness, above all to be free from the constant wear and tear which an insufficiency of means to carry on the work must necessarily impose on her, it seems proper at this glad season of the year to make an appeal not only to tas rich mea of Ne but to the rich women to help their less fortunate

Frank A. Robbins's Wener Circus, which was opened at the American Institute Hail, on Third-ave, near Sixty-third-st., yestorday affernoon, is an enterprise undertaken with the distinct purpose of previding the children of New-York with a permanent "show," in which their particular tastes are to be catered to.

Alorg a promende which constitutes an outer circle currounding the cuttie building is placed the menageries where, safely caved, the wild animals of the descrit, the plain and the jungle feed and howl and disport them selves after their accustemed fashions. In the corners and angles of the great building "side-shows" novel and attractive, are given, and at stated intervals the "man fish," "Punch and July' and the iremendence of their own, not forgetting to have a mariouette trick caphant, delight the youngaiers. For Christmas Day a special enragoment with Santa Claus has been made, and he will be added to the "acts" of the regular programme.

Tais is said to be the first permanent claus has been made, and he will be added to the "acts" of the regular programme.

Tais is said to be the first permanent claus established in New-York since the burning of Barmun's Fourteents bill every week throughout the winter, and as the will be able to preduce a succession of recognized tales of term work to the sawdust risg, Mr. Robbins will be able to preduce a succession of recognized tales of term week the winter, and as the awdust risg, Mr. Robbins will be able to preduce a succession of recognized tales of term week the work and contract by the society. If there is an exception to this recognized tales of term week the work of the sawdust risg, Mr. Robbins will be able to preduce a succession of recognized tales of term week the work. How many women of fashion every day in the season

HURT ON AN ELEVATED STATION. Mrs. Julia Reneeke, of Tempklasville, S. I., who was semewhat infirm at the age of sixty-five, was in the city yesterday making some purchases for Christmas. A few minutes after S p. m. she climbed to the elevated station at Sixth-ave, and Eighth-et., intending to get on a train for the Staten Island Ferry. Few persons were on the platform when a southbound train came along. Several persons got off in a hurry, the gates of the train were elammed shut and the train went on. Then the sid lady was noticed lying on the platferin groaning. She had fallen just as the train started away from the station and her leg had been broken by the fall, but she could not tell if she had been pushed down by the shutting of the gate or by a ten hasty passenger who left the train. An ambulance was sum mend and she was carried to be twicent's Hospital. Her lajury was said not to be dangered.

THEY DEMAND PAYMENT FOR THEIR BAGGAGE. William A. Hardt and Henry Friedman, passengers et the steamer Ems, whose baggage was injured on the veyage from Bremen to this country last October, flice libels yesterday in the United States District Court. Mr. Hardt demands \$2,955 for his loss, and Mr. Friedman asks for \$339. The suits are brought under a recent decision of Judge Antiess Brown as to the liability of the steamer in cases of fire such as that on the Ems.

A PAMILY OF ASSASSING IN CIMARRON. WICHITA, Kun., Dec. 24.-A rauch nine miles from Oak City, in No Man's Land, and been occupied by a family named Kelly. Nothing was known against them, and when they suddenly left a while age the fact caused ne comment. A few days ago a man happened to enter the comment. At what a coupled. A terrible tench caused him to investigate, and in the basement he found the partly decomposed bely of a man. Two more belies were found. In the floor was a trap deer, where the violtime were thrown into the cellar. A good many people have mystericeally disappeared of late.

PROPOSED ROUTE.

There seems to be some prospect that after many attempts, delays and failures, a new cross-town railway may in time be constructed in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth-st. The Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Come pany is the name of an organization that proposes to accomplish this. The president of the company is D. D. Conover and D. J. Apgar is sec-The capital stock is \$1,200,000.

The plans and preparations for the new road are hardly more than begun as yet, but Mr. Conover said yesterday that the consent of many of the property-owners along the line had been obtained. and there was no prospect of any serious opposition. The consent of the Common Council to the construction of the railroad was obtained in November, 1885, and that of the other companies occupying the streets has also been gained, as required by law.

The road will take this course: from the East River Ferry through Thirty-fourth-st. and Lexing. ton-ave., and then by single tracks in Thirtysecond and Thirty-third sts. to Tenth-ave., Thirtyfourth-st. and Eleventh-ave-ave., up which it will run as far as One-hundred-and-seventh-st. Branches will extend to the North River in Thirty-fourth, Forty-second and Fifty-seventh sts., and there will be a detour from Eleventh-ave, through Sixty. fifth and Sixty-sixth sts. to Central Park. All the stock that has been placed in the mar-

ket has been readily subscribed for, and it is intended to begin the work of construction as soon as the weather will permit. Some objection has been raised against the road by the understanding that it intended to carry freight as well as pas-

that it intended to earry freight as well as passengers. There is no such purpose on the part of the company, and the tranchise expressly states, as that of most other roads in the city do not, that it is "for the conveyance of persons only."

This company has no connection whatever with one that attempted to construct a railroad in Thirty-fourth-st, three years ago. In that case an injunction was granted by Juage Lawrence to H. Hilton on January 1, 1885, to prevent the continuance of the work. The case was tried before Judge Donohue, who, in May, 1885, permanently enjoined the company from laying its rails as proposed. It was stated in the evidence that on the night of December 31, 1884, the company tried to lay rails in Thirty-fourth-st, between 19th and Sixth aves, without having obtained the necessary consent of property owners. The company petitioned for the appointment of a commission, which was denied by the General Session of the Supreme denied by the General Session of the Supreme

A recent attempt to build a road has been made by the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-math Street Railroad Company, against which Judge Lawrence granted a temporary injunction to Edmund Coffin, ir. a property-owner, about two weeks ago. The cuse was heard last week, but the decision has not yet been announced.

EXPENSES AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

NO REDUCTION EFFECTED BY SECRETARY FAIR-CHILD'S "REFORMS."

An Associated Press dispatch published a few dars ago, stating that "one of the practical reforms instituted by Secretary Fairchild is a reduction of the expense of collecting the revenue from customs," has i cen the text for considerable criticism among customs officials at this port. This "practical reform" is to the effect that there is to be "a saving of \$1:5,835 a year, principally by dismissals and also by reduction of splaries in several instances," in sixty-four of the collection districts. One of the old officials in the Cus on House, speaking of this

stances," in sixty-four of the consection districts. One of
the old officials in the Cussom House, speaking of this
great reform yesterday, said:

This is that peculiar kind of economy which
is often quoted—"niling the barrel through the
apinged and empiying it through the barrhole." I
tunis if you could get at the last month's pay rolls of
the various departments in the Custom House and compare them with those of the last month of collecter
Robertson's administration, you would find that there
was not only a large increase in the number of months
played, but also a large increase in the number of months
rake for instance the reorganization scheme recently
put the effect. This changed the number of divisions
from eight to eleven and made necessary the appoint
ment of semany more deputy collectors. Then too, in
organto make other appointments conveniently, and for
pointeral reasons, the Civil Service law was evalued by
the appointment of a number of conditential clerks, with
tage title of deputy collectors. They shinothave to evalue
a Civil Service examination. The duties of these could
cathal clerks are the same as that of any other clerks
with the examption that they may act as substitutes to
the deputy collectors whenever they are called away
upon peritual duties, as for instance a state or local convention, on resistration and on election days.

Then you will find the car four elevies at work in the
Collector's private office, semetimes writing latters, but
seems to need a greater nother of messeager, about
four times the number asseded in collector dioxisons.

tion of the Now York Custom House. The Collects seems to need a greater number of messearch; four times the number as seed in Collector Robertime. Then you take the Surveyor's Repartment has found it requisite to detail ton of the new's applicances to act as 'roundsman,' who do detective in other words, work up charges against hepathic ger rid of them. He also finds it necessary to keep three tones the number of clerks in his efficient required in Surveyor Graham's time; and the foinspectors and boarding officers is much larger."

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CREMATION.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH DISCOURAGES IT-DIFFERM ENT VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT. Much has been published lately in regard to the posttion of the Cathelic Church on the subject of cremation.
There seems to be a decided difference of opinion among

Catholic theologians, some holding that there is nothing objectionable in the practice, while others maintain that the system is contrary to the teachings of the Church, and a few even intimate that a Catholic was insisted on having his body disposed of in this manner might with propriety be denied the last rites of the Church, There is, however, no reason to think that one appealties of the Church would extend this far. In fact, it is almost cor tain that it would not. Cardinal Gibbons, the official head of the Church is this country, nas set forth the attitude of the Church in the

country, and set forth the attitude of the Church in the matter, and it can easily be seen that there is nothing in its statements is justify any priest in condemning the matter as centrary to the Catholic faith. The Cardinals riews were expressed in a briter last June to a Washington gentleman, and reads as follows:

"Cardinal Gibbons bids me acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 23. He directs me to say that the Catholic Church discourages creation as at variance with the practice of the people of God in the old dispensation and opposed to the cherished traditions of the

Christian redgion.

This may be said to represent the views of the Church generally, not withstanding the fact that two Italian priests have been cremated and that many prominent Cathoble teachers in Europe, and this constraint as seen that favorable to the adoption of cremation for sanitary

NOT A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR THEM. Donald Gunn, a native of Balicall, Thurse, Scotland, eighteen years ago crossed the Atlantic and settled in Toronto, Canada, where he obtained employment as a journeyman painter, which occupation he pursued for five rears. He then removed to Hamilton, Outario, and started in business for himself, and succeeded in saving enough money for the purchase of a building lot, upon which he began the erection of a bouse. It cost him more than he anticipated, and brought about his first serious trouble; for soon he found himself compelled to merigage the property which he had beped to make the future home of himself, wife and only child. Then came on a duil season, resulting in the loss of work and inability to collect what money was due to him. A foreclosure of the merigage upen his property followed and the complete exhaustion of his hard-carned savings

for Years. In hopes of improving his condition he resolved to is hopes of improving his condition he reasons come to this city, and having been a member in good standing of Dixon Lodge No. 237, A. O. U. W. of Hamilton for five years, he relied upon Boding friends among brother messbers of the order here, and he did succeed in obtaining work for about five months, when mere had not to be not be not been as the was treven as evening on the platferm of a here car he was treven off by a sudden loiting of the car, and by the fall was evenly injured on the head and sent to a hospital. His family was then living at No. 89 Vandschilt-ave. Erokilya His recovery was slew, and having sent friends in New-London in visited them with his wife and called and amerily afterward obtained some own k there and kept it as long as it could be had. Then work there and kept it as long as it could be had. Then he became a member of District Assembly No. 85, knights of Labor. In hopes of obtaining work here, be Knights of Labor. In hopes of obtaining work here, be Knights of Labor. In hopes of obtaining work here, be Knights of Labor. In hopes of obtaining work here, be Knights of Labor. In hopes of obtaining work here, be Knights of Labor. In hopes of obtaining work here, be came back to this city, got employment, and these sent to St. Like's Hospital, and was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a orbical condition.

His family is at present living at No. 328 West Forty-inth-at, in great destitution, without food or fuel. It into a first the family when they are thus apprised of the foregoing facts. come to this city, and having been a member in good

SUIT BY ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX BANK St. Paul., Minn., Dec. 24. - A bill in equity was yested day filed in the United States Circuit Court by 126 bank ing institutions of New-England, including the Mana facturers' National Bank, the Hamilton National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce of Beston, repre-senting about \$100,000 of the preferred stock of the Minneaota Thre-her Manufacturing Cesapaar of Stills water, Mina., to enjoin the threshing company frequency of the water, Mina., to enjoin the threshing company frequency from the funds for untua full purposes, or fress trading its bonds for the stock of some of its stockholders, of from soiling its bends at a di-sount. A receiver is assoft for its entire assoits. Judge Nelson grauted an order of the company to show cause on Desember 27 why the injunction should not issue.

WOMEN OPPOSED TO POLICAMY. wemen in West Chester who are circulating petitions to Congress not to admit Utah as a State, so long as polygamy provails. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 (Special), - There is a club of